

TRB

Transportation Research Board

Statewide Data and Information Systems Committee

Data Perspectives on Critical Issues for Transportation

Statewide Data Views

presented by

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Outline

- **Statewide Data Committee – Hot Issues**
- **TRB Critical Issues**
- **Statewide Data Perspectives on Critical Issues**
 - **Safety and Security**
 - **Environment**
 - **Congestion**

Statewide Data and Information Systems Committee (A1D09)

■ WHO ARE WE?

• 20 members

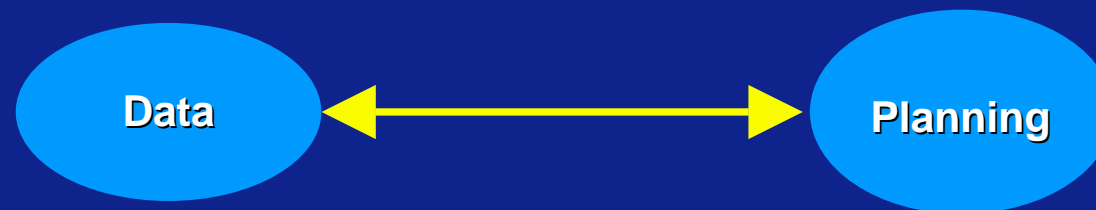
- 8 State Departments of Transportation
- 1 MPO
- 4 Federal Government
- 2 University
- 3 Private Industry
- 2 International

Statewide Data and Information Systems Committee (A1D09)

■ WHAT DO WE DO?

• Mission

- Research and technology transfer
- Statewide transportation planning data and information systems
- All modes
- Primary Concern = Integrating data into strategic multimodal databases for statewide transportation planning



Statewide Data and Information Systems Committee (A1D09) – Hot Issues

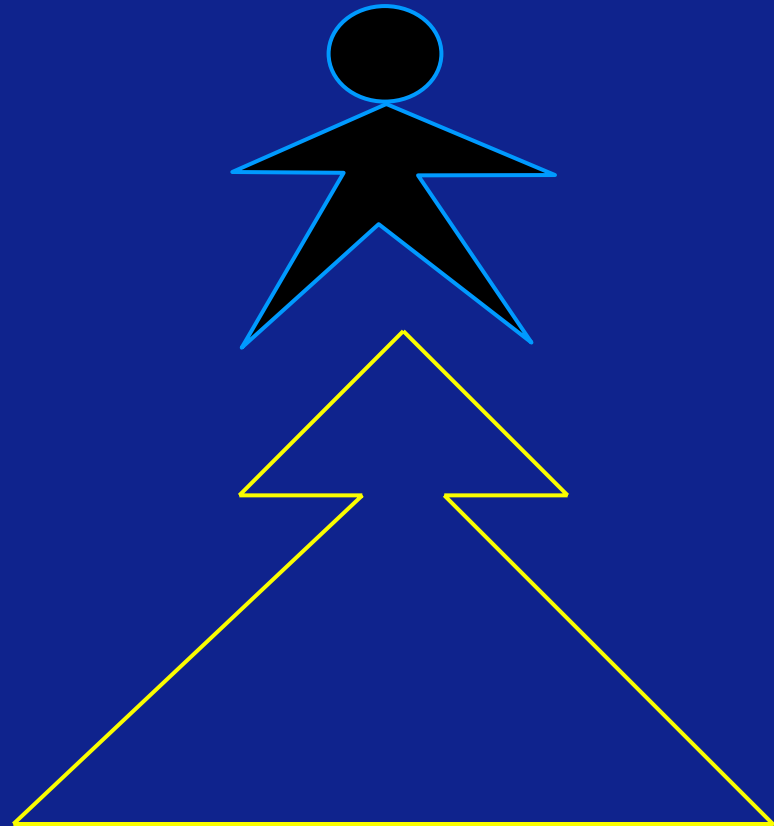
- Spatial Data – GIS, GPS, remote sensing
- Data for freight and performance measures
- Data and operations
- Data management and integration
- Use of census data
- Data accessibility, reliability, integrity, quality
- Data gaps discovered as a result of reauthorization

TRB Critical Issues in Transportation



Most Critical Issues for Statewide Data Committee

- Safety and Security
- Environment
- Mobility



Safety and Security

- Shared responsibility with Federal and local agencies
- Readily available data is necessary to assess need for safety improvements and security violations
- Data Types – fatalities, assets (railroad, road, and bridge inventories)
- Data from ITS
- Use of GIS, Spatial Data
- Data Integration is critical

Environment

- Environmental streamlining and increased concern with community impact assessment = need for efficiency
- Planning and environment needs drive data requirements
- “Partnering for the Development of Environmental Databases” (FHWA NEPA and TRB)
- Partnerships with resource agencies and non-governmental organizations to develop general-purpose data sources
 - For multiple transportation projects
 - For other uses

Environment

Example from Caltrans



- Caltrans working with Cal-EPA and California Resources Agency
 - Sharing and using information
 - To improve decision making
- Challenges = developing, maintaining, and sharing routine data
- Transportation project decision information assessment

Infrastructure Delivery

Environmental and Resources Information and Metrics

■ PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Geotechnical, Paleontology
- Water Quality, Noise
- Air Quality, Energy
- Hazardous Waste

■ NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Biology, Wetlands
- Wild and Scenic Rivers, Floodplain
- Coastal Zone

■ CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Archaeology, Tribal Governments
- Historic Properties

■ COMMUNITY ISSUES

- Land Use and Growth, Agricultural Lands
- Business, Commerce, and Employment
- Recreational Areas, Housing, and Neighborhoods
- Visual/Aesthetics, Community Services
- Public Safety

Infrastructure Delivery

Transportation Information and Metrics

- Mobility/Accessibility
- Reliability
- Safety
- System preservation
- Environmental quality
- Customer satisfaction
- Sustainability
- Cost-Effectiveness
- Economic well-being

Considerations to Determine Sufficiency of Information

- Communicated goals and objectives
- Relevant Information for decisions
- Appropriate level of detail
- Appropriate time frame
- Data value at plan/project stage
- Data quality required at stage

Framework to Determine Information Sufficiency

DATA VALUE AT PLAN/PROJECT STAGE: Critical, Moderate, or Low
DATA QUALITY REQUIRED AT STAGE: High, Medium, or Low

ANALYSIS AREAS	REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN	SYSTEM PLANNING (TCR, DSMP, Etc.)	PROJECT INITIATION DOCUMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	PROJECT DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION	OPPORTUNITY FOR BETTERMENT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	PROJECT STOPPER
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT									
▪ Water Quality									
▪ Noise									
▪ Air Quality									
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT									
▪ Biology									
▪ Wetlands									
COMMUNITY ISSUE									
▪ Land Use and Growth									
▪ Agricultural Lands									
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
▪ Archeology									
▪ Tribal Governments									

Environment

Common Partnering Issues

- Different goals
- Resource sharing
- Information technology infrastructures
- Institutional barriers

Congestion

- Mobility performance measures
- Data and analysis issues

“You get what you measure”

Mobility Performance Measures

- Key goal in most state transportation plans
- Many measures are from suppliers perspective e.g., V/C and LOS
- Desirable to reflect users perspective e.g., delay and reliability
- Difficult to set targets or standards due to inability to ensure outcome
- Data/analysis intensive
- Reaching consensus on definition of “mobility”

Examples of Mobility Performance Measures

- Passenger or freight
 - Travel time/speed
 - Delay, congestion
 - Amount of travel
 - Reliability/variability
 - Modal splits
 - Connections/transfers
 - Facility access
 - Customer perception
 - Financial

More Examples of Mobility Performance Measures

- **Freight specific**
 - Roadway
 - Intermodal facilities
- **Passenger specific**
 - Multimodal
 - Travel time, delay
 - Amount of travel
 - Modal comparisons
 - Automobile/roadway
 - Transit
 - Non-motorized modes

Mobility Measure Challenges

- State DOT's have little direct control over mobility
 - Economy, land use, personal preferences, specific modes
- System-wide aggregation does not lead to meaningful decisions
- State DOT may receive a bad report card
- Money and staff hours devoted to data collection

Data Challenges

- Defining and standardizing data
- Data quality, integrity, and currency
- Sharing and integration
- New data needs
- Data confidentiality concerns (e.g., freight)

Defining and Standardizing Data

- “Know what you are measuring”
- Often a hierarchy of measures is needed to assess whether an agency goal is met or not e.g., MOBILITY = numerous data elements
- Data life – Important to know useful life of data to minimize extraneous data collection

Defining and Standardizing Data (continued)

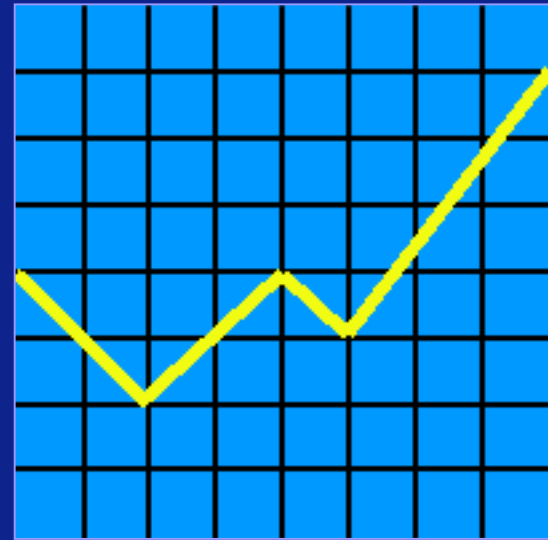
- Questions to be answered
 - Time interval?
 - Length of corridor?
- Standardization
 - Minimize subjectivity
 - Maximize objectivity
 - Need accuracy and repeatability

Defining and Standardizing Data (continued)

- **Modeling**
 - **Combination of modeled and collected data = desirable**
- **System wide versus corridor specific**
 - **Different data needs**
 - **System wide = indicators of condition and performance trend**
- **Takes a long time to refine data collection techniques, smooth data, and establish trends to obtain reliable results**

Data Quality and Integrity

- **Currency (timeliness)**
 - Agencies need guidelines to determine how often data is updated
- **Consistency**
 - Do two sources agree?
- **Precision**
- **Sampling**



Data Quality and Integrity (continued)

- **Accuracy**
 - Is it correct or not?
 - How good is good enough?
 - What is the cost/benefit of more data?
- **Privatization**
- **Critical for data providers to make decision makers aware of data limitations and variability**

Data Sharing and Integration

- Need to have clear common data definitions
- Location control systems must be compatible
- Need to be able to transfer data from legacy systems
- Need to overcome institutional issues
- Sharing must occur within an agency and among local, state, and federal agencies

New Data Needs

- New data needs stretch the budget allocated for routine existing data collection programs
- Data gaps emerge as number of measures increases e.g., need for freight and safety data

Data Questions

- Critical questions
 - Is data available?
 - Can we afford to collect it?
 - Are existing sources adequate?
 - Can data be analyzed and presented in a meaningful way?

Summary of Statewide Data Issues

- Common data issues for all critical issues
 - Safety and Security
 - Environment
 - Transportation
- State DOTs data providers continue to make improvements to meet state and federal needs

QUESTIONS?

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